

CHINA MAIL

Windsor House

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ENGAGEMENT

The engagement is announced and the marriage will shortly take place of Capt. Alastair Robert Denholm R. A. son of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Denholm of Chesham, Surrey, England and Patricia Kathryn Shella, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Pascoe of 13 Bowen Road, Hongkong.

MARRIAGE

Mrs. Rose Leefong Ahlo, wife of the late Dr. Anthony Leefong Ahlo, wishes to announce the wedding of her only daughter, Veronica Hauoli, to Mr. Stephen Benedict Neoh, only son of Mrs. Neoh Poo Teck of Singapore, on 26th January, 1946. (Singapore, Malaya, Honolulu and Shanghai papers please copy).

H.K.'s Economy

The bold prophet who would hazard a forecast of the state of Hong Kong's internal economy twelve months, or for that matter, two years hence, probably does not exist. All that can be said with any confidence at this moment is that those who were hopelessly expecting a relative, early return to stability in trade and prices on a level reasonably comparable to 1941 are more than likely to be disappointed. The factors against it are accumulating rather than diminishing, while the influences which might be expected to set the tendency into reverse seem, in such statements as that made by Mr. Kenrick, of the Colonial Office, to be held in check, if they are not actually receding. These are days, it is true, when a good deal can happen in a short time, provided the conditions are right, and there may be no justification for an unreserved attitude of pessimism. It is, however, a fact that conditions of living in Hong Kong are today more difficult after seven months of re-occupation, particularly for those in the better-income groups, than they were in October and November. Equally, too, the financial problems associated with what may be called the tiding-over period in rehabilitation are causing increasing headaches to British commercial firms. How far this is true may be estimated from the approval given by Government recently to a 33 per cent. increase in the cost of light and power, and to an increase of 100 per cent. in the ferry charges. Following on higher hotel food and accommodation costs, these moves merely add to the anxieties of those who are unable to do much more than attempt to organise for the future. On the facts and the figures, there appears to have been good cause for the raising of the utility charges, but the hard reality does not take the necessity for the step out of the realm of the unfortunate. Light and power charges are everywhere reflected in costs; and it is logical to assume that ultimately they will be reflected in prices. Moreover, it requires no laboured argument to support the suggestion that charges go up more quickly than they go down. There is no warrant for the contention that the rate-revisions authorised automatically create a serious danger of precipitating an upward spiral in prices. Power costs at twice pre-war level are approximately 50 per cent. lower than the general level. There is, however, reason to fear that the inevitable result will be to postpone the restoration of more comfortable levels. Resistance to the breaking-down process is automatically stifled. And, very increase, in whatever sphere it oc-

Peter Stursberg, "Daily Herald" Correspondent in India surveying the election results finds that

PAKISTAN IS DOWN: GOODWILL IS UP

They are still voting, in mat-covered shacks beneath the coconut palm trees, and in bare white-washed rooms hidden amid the clutter of the bazaar. The illiterates make their choice from little pictures or signs, such as a spinning-wheel beside the name of the Congress Party candidate on the ballot sheet, or a crescent and star by the Moslem League.

The provincial elections, which began in January are still going on.

As Mr. Attlee has said, they will decide the political future of India, as they are really elections to a Constitution-making assembly.

The great populous provinces of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, where a third of India's four hundred millions live, are in the middle of voting.

After what the Premier said, it might seem as if Lord Pethick-Lawrence and Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. Alexander had set off too soon. It might seem as if they were asking the Indians to sign for freedom before they have made up their minds just exactly how they want it.

Actually, although the elections are not over yet and although millions of votes have still to be recorded, the results are quite apparent now. On the surface these seem to be contradictory, for they show that the provinces claimed for the separate Moslem State of Pakistan voted against Pakistan although the Moslems voted for Pakistan.

A fact which the elections have underlined is that the Congress Party does represent the majority of Indians. It has gained sweeping victories in all the provinces which have voted so far, except two—Sind and the Punjab—and in the latter it has been able to form a Coalition.

The voting has disclosed that the Congress Party has some measure of support from the Moslems. In the North-West Frontier Province it won a majority of the Moslem seats. In other provinces it got only a very few.

By the same token it has become evident that the Congress Party represents a large number of Sikhs. In the Punjab election it received almost as many votes as the Panthic Akali, the Nationalist Sikh Party, which will demand "Sikhistan," a separate Sikh State if Pakistan is granted.

The Punjab election is a good one to illustrate both points which I have made about Pakistan and the Congress Party. Besides being one of the provinces claimed by Mr. Jinnah for his separate Moslem State the others are the North-West Frontier Province, Sind, Assam and Bengal—it is the province in which the Moslem League did as well as in any other.

In the Punjab the Congress Party won six out of the ten Scheduled Classes ("Untouchables") seats. It did better than this in other provinces, almost knocking out Dr. Ambedkar's Untouchables Party as a political factor.

As for the vital issue of Pakistan, the final figures for the election, which have just come out, reveal that the Moslem League received 679,923 votes, which works out at about two-thirds of the little more than a million Moslems who voted.

One Third Only

However, the League got only a third of the popular vote in the province, as the total poll, which included Hindus, Sikhs, Scheduled Classes, Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans as

well as Moslems, was more than two millions.

Yet Mr. Jinnah still claims the Punjab for Pakistan, and breathes all kinds of threats of what will happen if he does not get it.

Despite Mr. Jinnah's uncompromising attitude, which may be largely for bargaining purposes during the negotiations, I have found a wish for agreement among the people themselves.

For instance, I have talked on more than one occasion with a Moslem who was a good League member, but who, when we got on the subject of Pakistan, spread his hands and said:

"Frankly, I don't believe in a division of the country."

In the same sense I have talked to Hindus who have said: "Let Mr. Jinnah have his Pakistan as long as the main issue can be settled. There will have to be some kind of co-operation because India is a geographical unit."

A New Spirit

The spirit of goodwill and understanding between the two main factions, the Congress Party and the Moslem League, has been helped by Prime Minister Attlee's recent speech, the good effect of which cannot be over-emphasised.

One Congress man said to me: "I could hardly believe that Mr. Attlee was the kind of man who could make such a fine statement."

This spirit of goodwill and understanding will be increased still further if Lord Pethick-Lawrence makes a further declaration about independence on the All-India Radio soon after he gets here. It will force the Parties to come to some form of compromise.

At any rate, there is a bright hope that the negotiations will be successful.

Reports from the dear little scholars of Narokover suggest that somehow a redning influence is at work, which may be followed by a revolting spectacle of wholesale self-abandonment. The other day a perfect thug of a boy, with a record you could smell across five counties, presented himself to the music master, Mr. Nudgeforth, and said he wanted to return stolen money. The master was so non-plussed that he was tongue-tied. He reported the matter to Dr. Smart-Alick, who said, "Split fifty-fifty and we'll say no more about it." "But it's my money, stolen from my note case," protested Nudgeforth. "All right," said Smart-Alick, "you keep it—as long as you can."

The refining influence is said to be a new boy, who said loudly during a game of what he had refused to join. "It is wrong to cheat." The novelty of the idea attracted a few unconventional spirits.

Getting Round A Difficulty

Miss Dawn Kedgaree has always longed to play Desdemona. Finding they couldn't fit the part into the musical film about Bach, the Howcasters executives have introduced a dream-sequence, in which Bach while seeing a vision of Desdemona, is inspired to compose the first of his sonatas for clavier and flute.

Are You Cultured?

£1,758,429,831 is the figure of (1) The National debt (2) daily national expenditure (3) annual export trade (4) football pools annual turnover (5) annual cost of imported American films.

Ward is (1) The Women's Auxiliary Fuel Distribution Organisation (2) an Indian Secret Society.

The Acropolis is (1) a film theatre (2) West-end hotel (3) a Moroccan chieftain.

What Next?

The experiments carried out at Muckhamstead, to teach hens to lay bricks, has proved a dismal failure. Twelve selected hens, fed on brick-dust, went on laying eggs, although nothing had happened. They were joined by a sentimental bricklayer, who after four days, laid a small egg. This is the first time a human being has laid an egg, and the egg is to be autographed by the Mayor at a banquet, and presented to the local museum.

How should I know?

Come Into The Kitchen

(With Mrs. Whelkustuffer, that dear old saucypan.)

Tomorrow: One hundred and fifty-seven ways with savoury cheese fillings.

A distinguished Cumberland woman, Lady Cecilia Roberts, ardent Radical and Temperance advocate, astonished an audience not long since by announcing: "Life in the country is far more cheerful than life in the towns." Daughter of an Earl with large estates, wife of the Chairman of a County Council, mother of an M.P. for an agricultural constituency, Lady Cecilia knew what she was talking about. But it is an argument hard to drive home.

Take the post-war experience. In the towns the war might still be on for all the difference Pence has so far made in social life. Halls remain commandeered, food restrictions remain rigid. After the working day, the bored masses turn almost automatically to the cinema. But the countryside, more hospitable, more friendly in a communal way, does not see why, after years of intensive toil, it should wait indefinitely to celebrate our hard-won victory.

The countryside has been going gay all through the winter, with dances, whist drives, concerts, plays, darts and domino contests. Dances most of all. Hearty suppers are served with food from the larders of the home-baking wives of the countryside. Returning Servicemen receive joyful welcomes at these festivities, and are sometimes the occasion of the evening. No longer isolated, but knit

BY THE WAY

By BEACHCOMBER

Old fogeys and reactionaries are talking of jet air liners that will travel faster than sound. But who wants to crawl about in that fashion, when someone far more in line with what is always called "the best contemporary thought" has started playing with the idea of travelling faster than light? That is talking "easter-than sound" round.

Of our awe-sounding grandmothers with their smelling salts. If we are over to face seriously man's crying need to get to the moon and back in one day, we must abandon this miserable, defeatist attitude. Faster than sound! Damn it, are we snails or men?

Narkover

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PARIS TURNS ON HER OLD MAGIC

By WALTER FARR

On a Paris Cafe Terrace, Wednesday Afternoon.

The big news in Paris today is not the political squabbling, not the threats of crises to come, or the new French Constitution, or the Black Market, or even the Petiot trial.

The big news here today is the spring. The old magic is returning—the old, shining magic of Paris in the spring.

Only a few hours ago all Paris was shivering. But now a sudden warmth has come—that sudden, almost tropical warmth which, perhaps more than anything else, makes Paris the true capital of spring.

Gay Moment

This is surely one of history's gayest moments. For the first time for seven years, during which Paris has been trampled on by the Germans, battered by the liberation fighting, then packed with Allied troops as that the whole aspect of her streets was changed, a truly Parisian spring is blooming here.

A spring without soldiers (or almost), a spring in which the war shadows are really beginning to fade away.

Around me on this open-air terrace, which for the first time this year has every one of its six rows of chairs filled, the aperitif-sippers are throwing off their faded hats and scarves and frayed seven-year-old overcoats and even loosening their neckties.

A perspiring waiter pours out a sugary-tasting, bluish liquid which he calls an aperitif into a glass with a large part of its stem broken off.

Just Silence

The taste is certainly nothing like the old pre-war terrace portions, but no one complains.

The sunlight dances in the glass with the broken stem, and the sunlight is the sunlight of Paris.

At the next bright red table to mine a young French couple have had their filled glasses before them for half an hour without drinking.

They lean back in their shabby wicker chairs with their eyes half closed. The champagne in the air is their aperitif today.

She still wears a winter frock because she cannot afford a Paris spring-frock, one of those foamy, frilly frocks which cost something like £7 or £8.

But she has a new ribbon in her elaborately plaited hair—a vivid green and yellow ribbon—and somehow the twist of the ribbon makes her look perfectly dressed for the occasion.

Remember how people used to argue about politics on the Paris terraces? Though the newspapers in the kiosks opposite us tell in enormous headlines what the Government may or may not do next, and all about the "Great Referendum" here on Sunshine Terrace this afternoon politics are not mentioned.

There is silence—the silence that comes to people who are feeling warm for the first time for six months.

In the window for the first time since 1939.

People stand and stare at them as if they were looking at fish in an aquarium. The man behind the counter assures you they are "Vrai style Anglais"—real English style.

The stream of traffic is a splash of blue and red with the bright yellow of blue or red of new taxis just put on the roads, the first new taxis for public use since the Paris taxi fleets were commandeered by the Army in the grim days of defeat.

So far you can't hope to get one just by hailing it. You have to queue up at the nearest police post. You are supposed to have a special permit card, but if you show a British passport they put you immediately at the head of the queue.

France intends to allow 160,000 tourists to come here from abroad this summer. Despite all the talk about diplomatic trouble between Paris and London, the average Englishman arriving here is more popular than at any time since the old Entente Cordiale days.

You don't hear now the phrase sometimes heard before the war, "The dirty English." We are now "The English" and even, "The nice English."

The proud old face of Paris is having a spring-clean. Four craftsmen are suspended beneath the magnificent sculpture work on the Arc de Triomphe doing up the feet of one of the figures which were damaged during the liberation fighting.

At the Palais de Luxembourg—where the spring peace conference is to be held—they have hacked away a huge concrete German air-raid shelter, specially built for the H.Q. staff of the Luftwaffe, and laid out the gardens as they were before, all ready for the international delegates.

The four-prancing horse statues are back on their pedestals overlooking the majestic sweep of the Place de la Concorde.

A gang of men in bus on the topmost spire of Notre Dame, replacing the centuries-old stone-work shot away during the Battle of Paris.

Nazi Victims

The French Government has given orders for new carp to be placed in the pool in the Chateau of Fontainebleau, near Paris. (The Germans are said to have eaten the ancient carp that used to swim there.)

Top priority has been given to the job of filling up and beautifying all the lakes and pools in the various ancient chateaux around the capital.

The bar in the centre of Paris named after King George V. (from which the Germans removed the words "King" and "Six") has resumed its old name.

The Montmartre cabaret shows are opening late again now that the electric supply is back to normal. Some of the leading dancing girls in the snappiest and often most daring Montmartre shows are English.

The Recipe

The bookmishers—the little book stalls along the Left Bank—are opening again. The book-sellers have one complaint as they roll in the sunlight: "We can't get enough English books."

More than an hour has passed and scarcely anyone has moved from this terrace. The carefree crowd meandering along the street grows thicker. Meandering is the word. No one walks quickly.

A Frenchman asks me about England. "You say people in your country are still war-weary. Mails arrive! Everyone in England should just sit for half an hour on a terrace like this and think of spring. Your country would smile again."

"You English. Do you not work too hard? Do you not forget that spring is here?"

range of recreation and interest, one may well ask: "Why the continued drift to the towns, why the shortage of farm labour, why the poor response to the Government's offer of assisted agricultural training for ex-Servicemen?"

Trying to get an answer to these questions, I joined in a practical talk-the-other evening with a group of intelligent countrymen.

It all boiled down to this. Life on the land is not popular because it is a hard life. The countryman lives laborious days, facing all the vagaries and severities of the English climate. "You cannot have health without hardship," says Bernard Shaw. Men born and bred to agricultural achieve one through the other. But the town-dweller hesitates, "I dare not wait upon I would."

Life In The Country

By ERNEST WILLIAMS

A distinguished Cumberland woman, Lady Cecilia Roberts, ardent Radical and Temperance advocate, astonished an audience not long since by announcing: "Life in the country is far more cheerful than life in the towns." Daughter of an Earl with large estates, wife of the Chairman of a County Council, mother of an M.P. for an agricultural constituency, Lady Cecilia knew what she was talking about. But it is an argument hard to drive home.

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The countryside has been going gay all through the winter, with dances, whist drives, concerts, plays, darts and domino contests. Dances most of all. Hearty suppers are served with food from the larders of the home-baking wives of the countryside. Returning Servicemen receive joyful welcomes at these festivities, and are sometimes the occasion of the evening. No longer isolated, but knit

by a network of bus routes, the countryside is now well organised in its social life. Centres of this organisation are the village institutes.

Largest, keenest organisation is the Women's Institute movement. In Cumberland it has 112 branches and 6,000 members. The Women's Institute movement has emancipated the countrywoman—from loneliness.

The men of a family tend the women about the gossip. But the men like the women to belong to the Institute, because it keeps them good-tempered, and confers other domestic benefits.

For zeal, usefulness, and popularity, I rank next to the Women's Institutes the Young Farmers' Clubs. A comparatively new movement, these clubs are a boon to country youth, who are enthusiastic about them.

They teach the technical side of agriculture by agreeable social and sporting remanous. They remove the shyness of the rural boy and girl.

Not that there is so very much shyness. The tradition that the farmer is a silent, rather early, fellow, is, to my thinking, a myth.

In view of this wide

NEW PROBLEM FOR U.N.O.

Japanese Sentenced To Death

Singapore, April 16. Eight members of the Japanese military police were sentenced to death yesterday at the close of a four-week trial before a war crimes tribunal. They were the chief of the Shonan (Singapore) Kempeitai and seven other members of his staff, including a Chinese.

Three others were sentenced to life imprisonment, one to 15 years, two to eight years and six acquitted.

The prosecution described "as unspeakable the horrors and atrocities committed by the accused after six Japanese tankers were sunk in Singapore harbour in 1943."

Though it was later discovered that the tankers were sunk by an Australian raiding party, the accused suspected a spy ring and at Changi Internment camp, arrested Colonial Secretary Hugh Fraser, Solicitor-General Adrian Clark and several other senior members of the Malaya Government.

Outside the camp 57 men and women were also arrested and all the victims were subjected to atrocities. Associated Press.

Sensational Events In Iran Possible

Tehran, April 16. Considerable surprise has been aroused in diplomatic circles in Tehran by the fact that the Iranian decision, to withdraw its complaint from the Security Council was communicated to the press without prior, or simultaneous, intimation to the British and United States embassies.

Rumanian Opposition Protest

Bucharest, Apr. 16. Opposition Party representatives said yesterday that their leaders had handed to Premier Petre Groza detailed letters of protest against "flagrant breaches with respect to liberties granted by the Moscow agreement."

They said the letters complained against restrictive measures laid down by the Communist-controlled National Democratic front, including a reduced quota of new print allowed to opposition papers, censorship by the typographers union and the theft of important texts.

Charging that a regime of terror was being created as a climate for the forthcoming elections, the opposition letters protested against their party meetings being broken up and the continuance of martial law. Associated Press.

Mufti To Stay In Paris

London, Apr. 16. Hector McNell, Foreign Under-Secretary, told the House of Commons today that no useful purpose would be served by applying for the extradition from France of Amin El Hussein, the ex-Mufti of Jerusalem.

"The offences with which the Mufti might be charged are not extraditable offences under the Anglo-French extradition treaty," Mr. McNell said in reply to a question by a Labour member, W. Monslow.

The matter was immediately taken up by other Labour back benchers.

"Are you aware that the Mufti actually enlisted forces against this country in Germany, and do you not propose to do something?" B. James asked Mr. McNell who replied that he was not asked to do something.

Mr. McNell said that he must have notice of a question from S. Silverman as to whether a request had been made to the French government to transfer El Hussein to British custody, and if it had been refused, whether it would be repeated. Associated Press.

Iranian Withdrawal Of Dispute Anglo-American Opposition

NEW YORK, APRIL 16. IRAN HAS DECIDED TO WITHDRAW ITS DISPUTE WITH RUSSIA FROM THE SECURITY COUNCIL AGENDA. THIS WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE OPENING OF THE COUNCIL'S PUBLIC SESSION.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL, DR. QUO TAI-CHI, READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM THE IRANIAN AMBASSADOR, HUSSEIN ALA, TODAY, WHICH, DR. QUO SAID, THE AMBASSADOR, HAD GIVEN HIM ONLY ONE HOUR PREVIOUSLY:

"On April 9, in accordance with instructions from my Government, I stated its position. Yesterday, my Government instructed me to make the following statement to the Council: 'As a result of the signature of the agreement between the Iranian and Soviet Governments, it has been agreed that the Red Army shall evacuate all Iranian territory by May 6. Iran has no doubt that this agreement will be carried out, but at the same time has not the right to fix the course which the Security Council should take.'"

"This morning, I received a further telegram from my Government, reading: 'In view of the fact that the Soviet Ambassador has again categorically reiterated that the unconditional evacuation of the Red Army will be completed by May 6, it is necessary for you immediately to inform the Security Council that the Iranian Government

has complete confidence in the word and pledge of the Soviet Government and, for this reason, would withdraw its complaint from the Security Council.'"

The Soviet delegate, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, then addressed the Council, re-affirming his argument that the Iranian matter should be withdrawn from the agenda.

British View
He said the Iranian situation contains no threat to international peace and security. Any decision of the Council to continue consideration of the Iranian question is contrary to both the spirit and letter of the United Nations Charter, he added.

Mr. Gromyko then asserted that the Council should remove the Iranian question from the agenda.

The United States delegate, Mr. Edward Stettinius, then said that the United States did not support the suggestion to delete the matter from the agenda. There were "no valid grounds" for doing so, he added.

Sir Alexander Cadogan (Britain) supported the retention of the Iranian matter on the Security Council agenda. He said that the British Government's view was that "the Council would be failing in its duty if it took no further interest in the matter."

Council Responsibility
The Dutch delegate, Dr. E. F. Van Kloten, defending the Council's action in maintaining the question on the agenda, said: "Whatever Iran says or does not say, the Council has a responsibility of its own."

Earlier reports from Tehran said that the British Charge d'Affaires and the United States Embassy Secretary called on the Iranian Premier, Ghavam Es Sultaneh, separately tonight to enquire whether the report of Iran's withdrawing her case from the Security Council was correct, and to seek further details for communication with their governments.

Both the British and United States embassies learned of the decision at second hand, no formal intimation having been made to them by the Iranian Cabinet.

Reuters diplomatic correspondent in London, writes that it is impossible to tell whether the Iranian decision will result in the Security Council automatically dropping the matter, since it still possesses no rules of procedure to govern its actions. It is generally thought in London, however, that since the Council has agreed to call for a report from the parties concerned in the dispute, it technically has the right to maintain its decision, even in face of the plaintiff's desire for withdrawal.

Formula Expected
In practice, the question of further action by the Council would only arise if the Red Army failed to complete its withdrawal from Iran by the promised date of May 6. There is every prospect, therefore, that the Council will adopt some formula by which the case will remain nominally on the agenda until notification of the Soviet withdrawal is received on May 6.

Meanwhile, the two British Members of Parliament, Mr. Michael Foot (Labour) and Brigadier A. H. Head (Conservative), who went to Iran last month to examine the situation on behalf of their respective parties, returned to London by air today.

They told Reuters they have been given every facility by the Iranian Government, but had not been allowed to enter Russian-controlled Azerbaijan area. They declined to give their impression until they had reported to the Foreign Office. Reuters.

Strike In Palestine Spreading

Jerusalem, April 16. The Jewish leaders on hunger strike in Jerusalem, in sympathy with the 1,200 Jewish immigrants detained in Italy, tonight decided to eat a small morsel of unleavened bread, the size of an olive to symbolize their association with the Jewish Passover. Their fast is now in its fourth day.

Railway employees in Palestine downed tools today in sympathy with the port workers at Haifa.

Three thousand junior civil servants in Haifa and the Acre district of North Palestine also stopped work today, while a warning has been given to the junior government employees at Jerusalem and Tel Aviv to be ready to strike.

No official figures are available of government employees now on strike but they are estimated to number more than 10,000. —Reuters.

IN AUSTRALIA ATOM RESEARCH

Singapore, Apr. 16. Don Rogers, press officer for Australian Premier Joseph B. Chifley, disclosed in an interview yesterday that a special committee has been established in Australia to conduct atomic research in conjunction with the Australian Defence Department.

Chifley's party, which includes the External Affairs Minister, Dr. Herbert Evatt, arrived here by air yesterday en route for the Empire conference in London. Associated Press.

Britons Demonstrate For Spanish Republicans

London, April 16. The setup of the exiled Spanish Republican Regime in Paris expanded over the weekend with the inauguration of a permanent state junta, composed of former premiers who will serve as the advisory body.

Formation of the junta coincided with the 15th anniversary of the proclamation of the Spanish Republic—a date which is observed by ceremonies in Paris and demonstrations of republican sympathisers in Britain and Denmark. In Britain, speakers at rallies in Manchester, Bristol, Glasgow, Dundee, Plymouth and Nottingham urged the British Labour Government to break off relations with Franco Spain.

Nearly 200,000 persons assembled in Copenhagen at a demonstration sponsored by the Communist Party there to call on the Danish government to break with the Franco government. The London "Daily Worker," in a Paris despatch, quoted Spanish resistance sources as saying "secret information" had established the existence of an atomic research station, staffed by German scientists near the Spanish mountain village of Potugalete.

The despatch said the station is situated on a rocky, almost inaccessible hill just outside of the village, which is five miles south of Bilbao. The station is guarded day and night by special guards, most of whom are villagers that are declared to speak German.

The Daily Worker, quoting Spanish resistance sources on the alleged activities at Potugalete, said "lorries travel to and from this secret hideout every day with heavily armed guards travelling beside the drivers. It has been impossible to establish detailed information on their loads."

The Spanish government previously denied the reports that German scientists are secretly working in Spain on atomic research and the U.S. State Department also has denied any knowledge of German operated atomic bomb projects in Spain. Associated Press.

Britain And Albania

London, Apr. 16. Foreign Under-Secretary Hector McNell told the House of Commons yesterday that Britain was ready to reconsider its diplomatic break with Albania should the Albanian government have any fresh proposals to make.

Mr. McNell said that last November Britain had agreed to recognize the Albanian government and exchange representatives but that afterwards the attitude of the Albanian authorities appeared to change to such an extent that Britain declined to establish diplomatic relations. Associated Press.

NEW C-IN-C JAPAN

London, April 16. The War Office stated today that Australian General Horace Robertson, 51-year-old leader of the Australian assault forces against Rabaul and Wewak, and recently commander of the First Australian Army in New Guinea, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British Commonwealth Forces in Japan. —Reuters.

Smugglers

Paris, Apr. 16. A customs patrol on the Franco-Spanish frontier near Saint Etienne de Bagnouney have rounded up three military lorries driven by armed occupants in military uniforms and containing new types, alleged to be destined for smuggling into Spain, the Paris evening paper "Soir" said tonight.

The paper added that several people have been arrested in connection with the affair. —Reuters.

SHORT-TERM SERVICE IN THE FORCES

London, April 16. The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, announced in the House of Commons today that the Government has decided to offer men in the services now serving for the period of emergency and others who had already been released the opportunity of entering into short-term engagements in the services in which they were serving, or had served, on the following broad lines:

(1) Eligibility under the scheme: Men must fulfil the requirements of age, medical standard and qualifications. (2) Qualify for branches and trades for which vacancies exist and which would be specified. Subject to these conditions, engagement would be open to: (a) Men still serving on emergency engagements, who had served for not less than two years; (b) Men serving on regular engagements which expired while the scheme was open to recruitment; (c) Men who had left the service for regular and wartime engagements, provided they had not had less than two years' service during the war. —Reuters.

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Made No Arrangement To Feed Prisoners

WAR CRIME SUSPECTS

H.M. L.C.I. (L) 172 left Hong Kong yesterday morning for Canton carrying three Chinese war crime suspects for trial.

The craft returned to the Colony last evening with six Japanese war crime suspects.

SUMMER TIME AND ZBW

The introduction of Summer Time in Hong Kong, as from Sunday next, April 21, will necessitate one or two minor changes in the timings of programmes on ZBW Hong Kong. The lunch hour session will remain as it is, but during the evening session the news will be relayed from London on weekdays at 8.00 p.m. (15 minutes) and on Saturdays at 8.00 p.m. (15 minutes). The 10.00 p.m. relay will be omitted on Sunday nights to allow the ZBW "Prom" to be played through from 9.15 to 10.45 p.m. as at present.

The new timings will make it possible for some additional London Relays to be taken on Monday, Wednesday and Friday next week, a special programme recorded in America, by arrangement with the American Forces Network, will be relayed from London at 7.00 p.m.

As from next Sunday also, the weekly Forces Request programme will be broadcast from 8.30 to 9.30 p.m. on Wednesday and Friday, instead of from 8.00 to 9.00 p.m. as at present.

As from next Sunday, the 9.52 megacycles short-wave will be allocated between ZBW & ZEK as follows:—

ZBW 12.30 to 1.30 p.m. 1.30 to 2.00 p.m. 2.00 to 2.30 p.m. 2.30 to 3.00 p.m. 3.00 to 3.30 p.m. 3.30 to 4.00 p.m. 4.00 to 4.30 p.m. 4.30 to 5.00 p.m. 5.00 to 5.30 p.m. 5.30 to 6.00 p.m. 6.00 to 6.30 p.m. 6.30 to 7.00 p.m. 7.00 to 7.30 p.m. 7.30 to 8.00 p.m. 8.00 to 8.30 p.m. 8.30 to 9.00 p.m. 9.00 to 9.30 p.m. 9.30 to 10.00 p.m.

ZEK 12.30 to 1.30 p.m. 1.30 to 2.00 p.m. 2.00 to 2.30 p.m. 2.30 to 3.00 p.m. 3.00 to 3.30 p.m. 3.30 to 4.00 p.m. 4.00 to 4.30 p.m. 4.30 to 5.00 p.m. 5.00 to 5.30 p.m. 5.30 to 6.00 p.m. 6.00 to 6.30 p.m. 6.30 to 7.00 p.m. 7.00 to 7.30 p.m. 7.30 to 8.00 p.m. 8.00 to 8.30 p.m. 8.30 to 9.00 p.m. 9.00 to 9.30 p.m. 9.30 to 10.00 p.m.

News broadcasts in Mandarin will take place at 1.30 and 7.00 p.m. each day, and in Cantonese at 1.45 and 7.45 p.m. News in Hindi will continue to be broadcast daily on 845 kilocycles at 6.00 p.m. as at present.

CORRESPONDENCE

Star Ferry

Sir,—With reference to the letter about the Star Ferry from "80 Disgraced Airmen" which appeared in the "Sunday Herald," I would like to say how much I agree.

It would surely entail very small financial strain, if any, on the company if the Services rate of 5 cents was retained.

Heaven knows prices are high enough here anyhow, even in groceries (as compared with England). And the official 12 1/2% increase to cover the high cost of living doesn't do very far.

Anyhow the Ferry does a very large trade apart from the Services, and can surely pay its way from that trade without an extra Service contribution.

The Services won't be here for ever in large numbers, and when moneybags are being filled so rapaciously everywhere it would be a nice gesture and would be very much appreciated if the 5-cent fare was retained.

ONE OF MANY DISCONTENTED COMMANDOS.

Money Mart

The money market was quiet yesterday and there was little fluctuation in either C.N. or Gold.

C.N. opened at \$2.39 to C.N.\$1,000 for futures and \$2.51 for spot, and closed at \$2.43 and \$2.52 respectively.

Gold opened at \$417 per tael and closed at \$422.

U.S. dollars were unchanged at \$4.60 for large note and \$4.60 for small, as also English Sterling at \$16.70 and Australian pounds at \$12.50.

Opening Rates

Shanghai, Apr. 10. Opening exchange rates on the Shanghai market today were:—

Gold per ounce: buying C.N.\$154.000, selling C.N.\$156.000. U.S. dollar in unofficial market: buying C.N.\$200, selling C.N.\$205. Hongkong old and new note: buying C.N.\$20, selling C.N.\$20. Associated Press.

Miss Chung Ngi-chun, proprietress of the Union House Cafe, known to the Chinese as the Tai Chung Hwa Cafe, Des Voeux Road Central, was bound over by Mr. George She at the Summary Military Court yesterday for being in possession of 29 time of Australia, 1940, and a new note, H.M. Forces, on April 4, issued to Mr. Y. K. Kan appeared for the defence.

ADMISSION THAT HE DID NOT TAKE STEPS TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS ABOUT FEEDING THE CHINESE DURING THEIR DETENTION, WAS MADE BY WARRANT OFFICER YANAGIZAWA SADAQ YESTERDAY WHEN TESTIFYING IN HIS OWN BEHALF AT THE RESUMED TRIAL OF 14 JAPANESE FOR WAR CRIMES ON LANTAU ISLAND BETWEEN AUGUST 18 AND 25

Describing the attack by alleged Communist guerrillas on the Kishi Company at Lantau on August 19, Yanagizawa said that about 2.40 p.m. he was reading some old newspapers or magazines at headquarters when he heard pistol shots coming from the direction of Chung Hau Village. He went out to investigate and at a point in the mountain about 200 metres to the back of the headquarters he saw some Chinese shooting at the barracks with rifles. The Chinese, he said, wore "ordinary clothes." He then immediately ordered a sentry to sound the bell, at the same time reporting to Lieut. Matsumoto (one of the accused persons) who was then resting in his room. Yanagizawa went on to say that there was a gambling house in the village and he saw about four persons there who acted very suspiciously. They were armed with pistols, he said. According to his judgment, the fighting lasted about an hour, and during the exchange of fire, Yoshinari was injured in the elbow and thigh.

Rifles Found
After the shooting was over, Yanagizawa continued, Lieut. Matsumoto ordered that the mountain from which rifle fire was directed at the barracks, be occupied. Several men then left for the mountain while he himself was ordered to guard the headquarters. He reinforced the sentries both at the barracks and at the ammunition store. A search of the village was also conducted and two rifles, one hunting gun and about 65 rounds of ammunition were discovered.

About 5 p.m. that day, Yanagizawa added, Lieut. Kishi, the C.O. of the unit, who had been away from the island, returned to headquarters. He himself saw with binoculars his Commanding Officer arrive back in a boat, and he went out to meet him and submitted a report on the incident. He also reported that prior to the attack the village master, Lam Pook, paid a visit to the Company's headquarters.

Feeding Of Prisoners
In reply to Capt. Croft, accused said he remained for the most time in the barracks between August 19 and 26. After the fighting was over, many villagers were brought back to the Company's barracks for questioning. As he remained in the barracks, accused said he did not know anything about the feeding of those detained.

Cross-examined by Capt. Reilly, Yanagizawa said he had never taken part in nor been present on any occasion of execution. He, however, admitted that he on one occasion struck one detained person with his hand when the latter attempted to escape.

The President: You said you know nothing about feeding of the Chinese during their detention. Is it correct?—Yes, I only saw villagers bringing food to those detained.

Beach Execution

Did all get food?—I think some did not take food. Our soldiers gave them food sometimes.

Did you make arrangements to give them food?—No, I did not take any steps.

One witness accused you in his evidence of having been present at Tsang Sau's execution. Is it true?—No, I did not attend.

Earlier, Lieut. Matsumoto Chozaburo, the second accused, was recalled for cross-examination by Capt. F. Reilly, the Prosecuting Officer. Matsumoto told Capt. Reilly that he did not accompany his C.O., Lieut. Kishi, when the latter executed Lam Pook and Tsang Sau. He denied that he and W.O. Yanagizawa, Sadao assisted Kishi to carry out these executions.

"Yesterday you told me," the Prosecutor said, "that if Sgt. Major Uchida had not killed So Po-wah and Leung Tung-cheung, you might have done so yourself?"

Matsumoto: Yes, I said that.

Takes Responsibility
Do you accept full responsibility for the deaths of So Po-wah and Leung Tung-cheung?—I myself alone will be responsible.

In answer to the President, Matsumoto said that he thought his subordinates were allowed, if they thought fit, to administer

mild beatings. The President pointed out to Matsumoto that the Court had heard evidence about people being suspended with ropes and that the Court had seen marks on the wrists and ankles of these unfortunate Chinese. "Does that indicate to you," he asked, "that some of your subordinates have been exceeding their authority?"

Matsumoto said that there was no evidence that people had been suspended. The marks, he explained, were caused when the suspects tried to loosen the ropes which bound them, thereby causing the ropes to tighten more strongly. He believed the marks were caused in this way.

Further questioned, Matsumoto said that when he ordered Uchida to carry out the executions of So Po-wah and Leung Tung-cheung, Uchida did not very much like the job as it was the first time he had to kill some one with his own hand. Uchida, however, carried out the order, and the two men were executed.

On Hill
Testifying in his own behalf, the fourth accused, Sgt. Major Kodama Mitsutoshi said that the Kishi Company was attacked on the afternoon of August 19 when he and two other soldiers were performing a certain duty on a hill, which was situated between the Company's barracks and the village of Chung Hau.

When he heard firing, he added, he sent one of the two soldiers with him to the barracks. Later the soldier returned with instructions that they were to remain on the hill and to guard the rear of the barracks facing Ngau Koo Long Village.

After the fighting, he continued, he saw attackers retreating towards the village in the Silver Mine Bay. Later he and the two other soldiers returned to the barracks.

The accused went on to relate how he accompanied others to conduct a search of Mui O Village on August 20, and of how he went with his C.O. Kishi to Tai O Island as a rescue party on August 21.

Noise In Village
Continuing, accused said that on the following morning he and the rescue party left Tai O Island for the barracks. On approaching the Ngau Koo Long Village, he added, they observed many lights in the village. This, he said, aroused their suspicion and they decided to see what was the matter. They felt the village was very noisy.

As they entered the village, accused said, the lights and the noise became less and less. When he was about 15 metres inside the village, he heard some one running towards him from behind. He turned around and a shot was fired at him, which, however, did not find the mark.

Since it was still very dark that he did not see who was firing at him, but he observed that he was a short fellow wearing black clothing.

Accused said that he then immediately ran towards a house for shelter. A second shot was fired at him but also did not hit.

"Jimmy Lee" Given 18 Months' Hard

The managing partner of the Victory Bar and Cafe, No. 13, Hankow Road, Li King Chiu, alias Jimmy Lee, was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour for unlawful possession of arms by Mr. Horace Lo yesterday.

Prosecution was in the charge of Mr. R. S. Smith and accused was defended by Mr. Peter H. Sin.

A bar-boy, Li Cheung, nephew of Jimmy Lee, was acquitted on a charge of aiding and abetting. Inspector Smith testified that on Mar. 17 he visited the Victory Cafe and interviewed the second accused. After a little persuasion, Li Cheung opened a drawer and handed him a revolver. Li said that Jimmy Lee handed him a sack and he did not know then what was in it.

Later Jimmy Lee went to the station himself and was put into custody. Since then he was on bail of \$1,000.

Food And Fuel Costs

The following are the official Food and Fuel costs for the week ending April 13, with comparisons:—

Commodities	(Metric)	Week ending 6.4.46	Week ending 13.4.46
Rice	72	\$ 1,440	\$ 1,440
Vegetables	19	1,159	912
Salt Cabbage	2	110	110
Oil	7	1,456	1,561
Tea	2	960	960
Salt Fish	3	642	684
Fish	4	604	584
Pork	3	1,107	1,137
Firewood	10.0	1,000	1,000
Bean Curd	14 pieces	700	700
Total		\$ 9,178	\$ 9,088

BLACK MARKET SUGAR

him. This time he was able to recognise the attacker as the head of the village.

At that moment firing was heard from many directions in the village. He, however, succeeded in running out of the village and joining Kishi's party about 150 metres from the village. He then reported the matter to his C.O. Kishi.

Subsequently a search was made in the village after which the party continued their journey back to the barracks.

Fired At
On reaching a point about 2,000 metres from the village of Ngau Koo Long, they discovered that Private Okamura was missing from the party. They shouted his name and heard him reply at first. They failed to hear his reply when they shouted again.

He and another soldier were sent by Kishi into the village to locate Private Okamura. About 300 metres from the village he saw two persons firing at them from the hill behind the village, and another one from the side of the village. After firing, the three men scattered.

He chased the one who fired from the side of the village, and subsequently saw him running into a tower in which he was arrested. Kishi and others came to his rescue. Just below the tower accused saw a dead body.

The arrested man was brought back to the barracks. He did not know the person's name.

Cross-examined by Capt. Reilly, accused said that he was on the hill while the attack on his company was launched by Communist guerrillas.

Passed Through Guerrillas
Capt. Reilly: As the hill was situated between the barracks and the village, is it correct to say that the guerrillas were between you and the barracks?—Yes, Sir.

Where did you hear firing from?—At first from the village of Chun Hau and later from the hill.

Do you mean you sent one of your soldiers to the barracks passing through the guerrillas while firing was still in progress?—Yes.

Did he return to you safely?—Yes.

Did you fire any shots at the guerrillas?—No, I did not as the distance was too far.

Do you still maintain that the soldier you sent to the barracks was not endangered while passing through the guerrillas?—Yes.

I suggest to you that you fabricated this story of being on the hill while the guerrillas attacked your barracks?—But it was the case.

The Court was adjourned to 10 a.m. today.

Five shopkeepers in the Central district were brought before Mr. A. el Arculli at the Summary Military Court yesterday charged with selling sugar at the black market price and failing to affix the price.

Kwong Yung, of the Hop Sing Shup, No. 99, Queen's Road Central, was fined \$1,000 or 12 months' hard labour for selling sugar at \$1.60 per catty and brown sugar at \$1.80. He was also charged with failing to affix the price.

Inspector A. Moran said that as a result of a complaint recently, a raid was conducted throughout the Central district. Wong Chi-wing, of the Chan Lung shop, No. 59, Hollywood Road, was fined \$500 or five months' hard labour for a similar offence.

Ying Man, of No. 28, D'Agall Street was fined \$300 or three months.

Yu Hung, of the Fat Lee Shop, No. 79, Queen's Road Central, was fined \$500 or five months' hard labour.

Lee Yui-man, of No. 8, Aberdeen Street, was fined \$200 or two months' hard labour.

GANGSTERS SENT TO PRISON

Before Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday, five Chinese, Lau Ming, Yuen Sang, Cheung Wah Chi, Lam Ki and Cheung King, were charged with conspiring to commit a felony at Nanchang Street on April 11, and with having in their possession a short fire-arm and a knife. The third accused was further charged with the unlawful possession of a knife.

First three accused were each sentenced to five years' hard labour and the last two, six months each. On the second charge, the third accused, Cheung Wah Chi, was given a year's imprisonment, sentence to run concurrently with the first.

Prosecution was in the charge of Mr. R. S. Smith, Public Prosecutor, who told the Court that on the night of April 11, a combined military and police patrol challenged four Chinese in Nan Chang Street.

One of them fired at the police twice and escaped. The patrol returned fire and as a result, the first three accused were arrested. The last two were apprehended from information given by the first three.

All accused pleaded guilty. Mr. Smith asked for the maximum penalty to be imposed on the first three. The gangster who fired at the police escaped with his weapon.

H.K.V.D.C. ORDERS.

Orders by Lieut-Col. H. Owen Hughes, Commanding Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps. Order No. 30, 16th April, 1946.

1. Ray: The following will parade at Headquarters on Thursday, 18 Apr. 46, at 10.00 hours to receive advances against accrued pay:—2980 Signon K. M. Baxter, 4063 Gnr. E. S. Cunningham, 4499 Spr P. J. Engelbrecht, 4839 Spr J. Fallon, 5189 Gnr J. K. Fitz Henry, 2347 Pte B. A. Gellman, 2887 Sgt G. A. V. Hall, 3137 Pte F. H. Irving, 3054 Pte D. B. Izatt, 5624 Signon J. J. King, 3303 CSM T. Kirkwood, 2761 SQMS G. B. Labrum, 4045 L/Bdr W. G. Long, 1095 Pte W. C. Tillyer, Pte A. C. Tinson, 4398 Sgt D. Tolan.

2. Holidays H.K.V.D.C. Headquarters, Lower Albert Road, will be closed on:—Friday, 18 Apr. 46, Saturday, 20 Apr. 46, Monday, 22 Apr. 46.

3. Red Cross Supplies: Distribution will be made at Volunteer Headquarters to all members of H.K.V.D.C. and H.K.R.N.V.R. who were Prisoners of War on 15th August, 1945, on Wednesday and Thursday the 17th and 18th April from 10.00 to 12.00 hrs. and 14.30 to 16.00 hrs. If unable to call in person, delivery will be made only against signed authorisation.

4. From R.A.F. Man: The accused said that the revolver was handed to him by a member of the R.A.F., named Cannon, on Mar. 13. He was told to keep it for a short while only but Cannon did not come back for it.

In imposing sentence, Mr. Lo said that he found accused guilty of unlawful possession and that the conditions of possession would only affect the sentence and not the charge. The second accused was acquitted because he was only an employee and he had no knowledge of the contents of the sack when the first accused handed it to him.

HOW Mr. BROWN SAVED HIS OWN LIFE

Hong Kong Rotarians yesterday listened to a humorous talk by Mr. C. Bernard Brown on how he saved his life during the war.

The speaker was introduced by the chairman Col. E. J. R. Mitchell who said that Mr. Brown was too well known to them all to need any introduction.

Mr. Brown said that what he was going to say was the chronicle of the very ordinary experiences of a very ordinary individual during the period of the Pacific War. It was devoid of any hair-breadth escapes and, as a matter of fact he felt it was of no interest to any one at all.

His only excuse was that it might raise a smile (and it raised not only smiles, but roars of laughter for the full fifteen minutes of its duration) and would provide a change from the

informative talks that members had been accustomed to listen.

When the Pacific War broke out, Mr. Brown said, he was on a President boat sailing out of San Francisco but which never got so much as under the Golden Gate Bridge when it had to turn back. It was the shortest voyage he had had in his life and incidentally it was the first time he saved his life.

Down As Dead
His plans completely upset by the war and still undecided how to reorganise his life, Mr. Brown set out for Victoria, B.C. Canada, and eventually got a temporary job in Vancouver with a firm of chartered accountants. From there he sailed for England in June 1942. A few days after his arrival in London his father received a letter from the Secretary of State for the Colonies confirming his previous report that he, the speaker, was interned in Stanley The Thatched House Club went one better. They had him down as dead. That was the second time he saved his life.

In London Mr. Brown joined a firm of chartered accountants and started life again as an audit clerk. The experience brought back vividly memories of 27 years ago when he began his professional career in the same city. At night he worked as a fire-watcher, and he gave some humorous accounts of his experiences.

T.B. Sanatorium
Mr. Brown's cheery disposition did not prevent his health from breaking down under the strain, and at the end of 1943 he was found to have TB. "Have I saved my life from Hong Kong to lose it in a consumptive's home?" Mr. Brown was too much of an optimist for that. After two months' waiting he was admitted to the King Edward VII Sanatorium at Midhurst, Sussex.

"It was like being at boarding school all over again," said Mr. Brown, "but unfortunately one did not quite have that spirit. I was fully 10 years older than the oldest patient. However, I soon got to be as tough as any of the other inmates."

Leaving Midhurst Mr. Brown went home to recuperate, and though times were hard, nothing could daunt his spirit and optimism, and it did not seem so long after all when the good news came that Japan had surrendered and the war was at last over.

"Within a few weeks I had 'kicked my Anthony Eden hat into a corner, given away my black coat and striped pants, and was on my way back to my old stamping ground, Hong Kong," concluded Mr. Brown.

Mr. Ma Sui-pin, from Kuning and Mr. J. W. P. Marsh from Shanghai were the visiting Rotarians present, and the following were guests:—Messrs. F. Lee, Wong Sik-pun (Secretary of Wuchow Club), S. L. Yen, N. S. Choy (Shanghai), R. Shun Wah, Kwok Lum-po, Benson and Astley Hawkins.

MALAYAN CHINESE REPRESENTATIVES

Singapore, Apr. 16. Four delegates representing the Malayan Chinese will be attending the forthcoming Chinese National Assembly to be convened in Nanking on May 5 to elect the President of China and draft the nation's constitution.

The representatives from Johore and Kuala Lumpur have left Malaya for Chungking and will meet the other delegates in Hong Kong, from where the four will proceed to Nanking to attend the meeting.

The Penang "Straits Echo" reported that both Mr. Tan Kah-kee, well-known Chinese community leader, and Mr. Aw Roon-haw, millionaire industrialist, had expressed their inability to attend the meeting.

For the unlawful possession of an automatic pistol, loaded with seven rounds of ammunition found tucked in his armpit on April 14 at Tai Nan Street, Shamshulpo, a coolie, Cheow Chuan, was sentenced to two years' hard labour by Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday.

Accused pleaded guilty. Inspector Roberts stated that accused was searched by 3 detectives, and the pistol found on his person.

Two months' hard labour was imposed on Li Hong and Yan Man-ho by Mr. C. Y. Kwan at the Summary Military Court yesterday for stealing a quantity of lead from the Government Bond at North Point on Sunday.

"LAP-HAPPY" INOUE

Continued From Page 1

Yet you had no reason to think he was escaping from the British?—No, I did not think of that at all at the time.

Do you realise that if the story put up in your defence be reasonably considered, it must also be reasonably considered that 30-odd persons came to Court to tell lies about you?—What the witnesses told the Court and what they did not tell the Court does not concern me. The work I did with Yoshimoto was the smuggling business.

Award For Gallantry?

The plea you put to the Court is that if the truth were known you should not now be a suspected criminal but should have been decorated with medals for bravery and gallantry?—A medal could not be awarded to me.

Is it your case that you should be rewarded for gallantry instead of being persecuted for your crimes?—Things will be revealed at the close of the case.

One last question, George Wong. If your statement is true, why were you in hiding under a huge bale of firewood?—I was not under any firewood. I was sleeping in the room in which I was arrested. The grass was pushed over me. At that moment 10 Commandos were rushing about the room and naturally a man would be down in spirit.

But you were in hiding?—Yes, I admit I was in hiding.

At this stage, Mr. da Silva said that he wished to reserve further cross-examination after inquiries had been completed with regard to the certificates Wong had claimed were found in his house and, also, Siu Ting-loi, the guerilla chief, had been contacted.

Mr. d'Almada replied that it would have to be understood that the Court would not grant a special adjournment to complete the inquiries if the hearing was completed before the inquiries had brought forth anything.

Mr. Hin-shing Lo, the defence counsel, then proceeded to re-examine Wong.

In what capacity did you work for the Gendarmes?—As a motor-car driver. As an interpreter into English and I also undertook to deliver parcels and was a driver also for trucks and lorries.

First Witness

Mr. Lo then proceeded to call the first witness for the defence, Mr. William Aneurin Jones. Witness said that he was the Estate Duty Commissioner. He was in possession of a list showing the values of the Hong Kong dollar against the military yen at various times during the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong. The list was intended as a guide in evaluating the estates of deceased persons who had died at various times during the Japanese occupation who had left estates in terms of military yen.

Prosecution Objection

Mr. Silva rose at this stage to object to the evidence of witness as hearsay evidence and asked why a money-changer was not called who could be cross-examined with regard to rates prevailing on various dates.

Mr. Lo: Does not this list form part of the official documents of the Colony?

Witness: It is intended to serve as a guide.

Mr. d'Almada: Supposing an inhabitant of Hong Kong died in July, 1944, and you had to assess his estate. If a solicitor challenged these figures, could you say to him that this list was evidence on which you could rely.

Witness: I could not say that. Mr. Lo: In actual fact what money-changer could have been licensed during the occupation to change Hong Kong notes for you?

Mr. Silva: I could suggest the name of a man in a bank who has kept books.

Mr. Lo then proceeded to ask witness a further question, but Mr. da Silva again objected and Mr. d'Almada ruled that the objection should be upheld that the evidence of the list be regarded as hearsay.

P.O.W. Interpreter

The next witness called by the defence was Inouye Kinawa who said that he came to Hong Kong in May, 1942, when he was drafted as an interpreter to the P.O.W. Headquarters. He remained with the P.O.W. Headquarters about a year and nine months, Inouye said, and then left for Singapore and Japan. When he returned, he was forced to join the Gendarmes as a temporary interpreter. He remained with the Gendarmes till February, 1945.

Mr. Lo: In the course of your employment as an interpreter, did you ever come across the man in the dock?—Yes, Sir.

What work did he do?—He used to be employed as a driver because he was a good mechanic and sometimes as an interpreter from Chinese to English.

It has been put by the prosecution that the accused was employed as a Special Duty Detective by the Gendarmes?—I do not think so, because George Wong, I think, is an American-born Chinese and even English-speaking Japanese were not trusted by the Gendarmes or by any other Japanese.

Torture By Gendarmes

It is suggested by the prosecution that the accused took part in the interrogation of suspects during that time?—I have no knowledge at all of that and may I say that no Chinese were allowed to interrogate anyone who was arrested.

The prosecution has suggested that the accused took part also in torturing suspects?—No torture was ever done by Chinese or Formosan or Japanese. The only torture was done by the Gendarmes themselves.

Born In Canada

You are from Canada?—I was born there.

You told the Court, Mr. Inouye, that you were employed as an interpreter. Were you attached specially to any gendarme officer?—In June I went mostly with Moriama. My orders came from Major Shozawa, head of the police department.

Inouye was then asked some questions by Mr. Lo about George Wong and his activities with regard to Wong Pui. He said that the accused had no power of arrest, and never interrogated or tortured Wong Pui. Gonzalo Sang and Henry Lee were arrested on Moriama's orders, he said, and he would say that accused definitely did not interrogate or torture Sang or Lee.

Mr. Lo: Working as you did for Moriama as an interpreter, did you know of any persons who helped Moriama?—There was one Indian called Rampal Ghilote. The first time I met him was at the Peninsula Hotel with W. O. Shigematsu and Sgt. Moriama. I was acting as interpreter. An Indian named Chatarani was also there.

Did Ghilote do anything in the capacity of informer for Moriama?—He was giving information about wireless sets. He also gave the names of persons who possessed wireless sets. These names were William Chen, Wong Pui, Dr. Atienza, Henry Lee, Frank Lee

and several other names I don't remember exactly. Moriama told him to investigate further these persons and Moriama gave Ghilote money for his work. Later he was arrested because he gave false information to Moriama.

Was the accused in any shape or form responsible for the imprisonment of Ghilote?—I don't think so.

After Wong Pui's arrest there was an allegation that three persons went to demand money from Wong Pui's wife?—I heard of it.

Kimberley Road

Was there any investigation of these allegations by the Gendarmes?—I was told by Moriama to go and see who the persons were. I could not speak Chinese so I asked my friend George Wong to go along. We went to ask who was the person who had come to demand the money.

Did you ever see George Wong interrogate anyone at 69, Kimberley Road?—George Wong never interrogated anyone at 69, Kimberley Road.

Did you see George Wong torture anyone at any time?—Never.

Inouye was then cross-examined by Mr. da Silva.

Suspected Criminal

Mr. da Silva: I believe you are under arrest at Stanley Prison as a suspected war criminal?—Yes, Sir.

I don't think you are aware

ILLEGAL AND VOID

Washington, Apr. 16. The Senate Commerce Committee by an overwhelming majority yesterday voted "illegal and void" the commercial aviation agreements concluded by the United States with Britain and other foreign countries. The Committee approved the resolution, stating that nothing of the nature should be made "except in the form of treaties to be considered and ratified by the Senate."—Reuter.

of the fact that George Wong made a statement against you?—No, Sir.

According to George Wong's statement against you, this place at 69, Kimberley Road, belonged to a Formosan interpreter called Kwok Kai-yuen?—Yes, Sir.

But it was specially used by the Gendarmes for detaining and interrogating suspects?—I think it was borrowed for this purpose.

When you were an interpreter at the Shamshui P.O.W. Camp you had a nickname "Lap-happy"?—I didn't know about that, Sir.

You are aware of the fact that when you come up for trial as a war criminal there will be dozens or hundreds to testify against you?—I did not ill-treat anybody. I am not aware of that, Sir.

Rev. Green Beaten

You remember that the Rev. E. J. Green sent a letter to the Commandant of the Camp protesting against the way in which the Pope's money for the prisoners had been used?—In what month was that, Sir?

In November, 1942. Do you remember that?—Yes, Sir.

And the Rev. Green was then interrogated about this letter?—He was told to re-write it.

By Lt. Sakano, the Camp Commandant?—Yes, Sir.

Present at the interrogation with the Rev. Green were Major Boon and yourself?—Yes, Sir.

Ten minutes later he was recalled again, do you remember?—Yes, Sir.

Do you remember the interview between the Rev. Green, yourself and Sgt. Kurasaki?—Yes, Sir.

Struck With Sword. The Rev. Green was then scolded for accusing the Japanese of putting Vatican money into their own pockets?—Yes, Sir.

Then Kurasaki hit him with his fist and again with his sword?—Yes, Sir.

And it was at this stage that you joined in the procedure to beat the Rev. Green very severely?—I did not. Kurasaki beat him. I was the interpreter and I had no legal right to beat people.

If the Rev. Green said that you had so beaten him he would not be telling the truth?—No, Sir.

You also told the Rev. Green this war in return for the treatment you had received in Canada?—I did not say that, Sir.

Four days later you beat him

three sergeants of the Middlesex Regiment for being late on parade?—No, Sir.

It was also on this occasion that you assaulted Capt. Webster of the Middlesex Regiment?—No, Sir.

You remember, a Sub-Lieutenant of the Navy called Glover?—Yes, Sir.

In May, 1942, Glover was called up because of a letter he had written to his wife in which he said, "I have no doubt about the eventual outcome of the war." Do you remember that?—Yes, Sir.

Canadian Officer Beaten. The persons who spoke to him on this occasion were yourself and Sgt. Tanaka?—Yes, Sir.

This was at the conclusion of a parade?—Yes, Sir.

In full view of the whole parade you assaulted and beat up Glover?—No, Sir. Sgt. Tanaka did that, not me.

In December, 1942, Major Atkinson of the Royal Rifles of Canada was assaulted by you in full view of a parade and was beaten badly?—That was, I think, Lt. Sakano. He gave a wallop to Major Atkinson for not looking after his men. I was only the interpreter.

On the same occasion, Capt. Norris of the Winnipeg Grenadiers was also assaulted by you?—I did not know Capt. Norris.

In April, 1943, Lt. Huidekoper and eleven Dutch naval ratings were called up in respect of the discovery of a radio receiving set. You and other Japanese lashed them with belts for hours. Do you remember that?—A search for these had been made by Capt. Wada, myself and some Formosan guys. We held a conference and decided not to report the matter to Col. Tokunaga. It was decided that they would receive a corporal punishment of five slaps. If the matter had been taken to the Gendarmes, more trouble would have got into the camp than anything else.

Numerous Assaults

Did you slap them?—I slapped once.

How many slaps?—Five slaps.

About 14. I only slapped five of them.

You remember a mass identification parade held at Stanley Prison on March 28, 1946?—Yes, Sir.

You are one of 267 Japanese on the parade and you remember several persons identified you in connection with alleged atrocities?—Yes, Sir.

And many persons identified you as a P.O.W. interpreter who committed numerous assaults on P.O.W.s?—There were not many identifications, Sir.

You remember Rampal Ghilote identified you?—Yes. He was an informer to Moriama.

He said this, "He gave me the water-torture, hung me up for 16 hours, burned me with lighted cigarettes, whipped me and made me stand up for three days without sleep. I saw him torture Mrs. Power, Henry Lee and A. E. P. Guest." You denied this and said it was done by Moriama?—Yes, Sir.

Identified As Torturer

Gonzalo Sang also identified you and said that you gave him the water-torture, the flying aeroplane torture and he saw you give the water-torture to Enrique Lee. Is that correct?—Yes, Sir.

I suggest to you, Inouye, that you know that Rampal Ghilote would be the principal witness against you when you come up for trial at the War Crimes Court and came here to give evidence in an attempt to discredit him?—George Wong has done no torture. I came to this Court knowing British justice and being his friend to say that everything said against George Wong is untrue and, if I am allowed to speak, if George Wong was such an important person throughout the occupation to the Japanese Government, he would be protected by them.

How do you suggest that they could protect him?—They could have let him escape.

I suggested that at the war crimes trial you will say the same about yourself, that if you were an important person to the Japanese you would also escape?—Yes, Sir.

You said that within your knowledge, George Wong could not have been employed by the Gendarmes. If I tell you of a statement made by Sgt. Kurasaki, now a British Prisoner of War, who was attached to the Special Branch at Kowloon, what would you say to that?

don't know. If you say so. If Nobuyuki says so, do you think it is possible?—Only as a driver.

If he says as a detective?—I would say he would be lying, Sir. You heard of a man called Tsui Kwok-ching. He is in that room below awaiting to give evidence?—I knew him when he came there.

He was a Special Duty Detective who spoke English?—I don't know about it.

There were English-speaking Indian detectives attached to the Special Branch?—I don't know, Sir.

If I told you that there were, would it surprise you?—Yes, Sir. Plank For Defence

May I suggest that your statement about English-speaking is an attempt to plank for your own defence?—No, Sir.

You say that no Chinese was allowed to interrogate anyone arrested. You insist that is true?—Yes, Sir.

If I were to tell you that I am in a special position to know that is not true, would you still insist?—Was there a Gendarme present? Only a Japanese Gendarme could do that.

There were some interrogations by Chinese?—To my knowledge I don't think so.

You do not give that as a positive statement?—In my experience nobody was interrogated except by Japanese Gendarmes.

You say also that Chinese did not torture anyone. If I produce evidence to show you that they did, will you still say so?—It could perhaps be possible if they did it on the quiet.

You still suggest that Chinese present at these tortures did not also take part?—They did not.

Torture of Mrs. Power. You remember Mrs. Power?—Yes, Sir.

She was taken to 69, Kimberley Road. Is that correct?—Yes, Sir. There she was taken into a bathroom, and given the water-torture. You remember that?—I don't think so, Sir. I was not present.

If she says that you were present and gave her the water torture, you say she is a liar?—Yes, Sir.

Then she was taken to another room and hung up by the wrist from a plank fixed in the roof. Do you remember that?—No, Sir.

Several witnesses support the story that you interrogated her and used a lighted cigarette to burn her face and body. Is that correct?—No, Sir.

Many Witnesses. Many witnesses, Inouye, testify to your torturing other persons in that room at 69, Kimberley Road?—If I had tortured anybody I would have run away long ago like most of them have done.

You have not seen persons hung up at 69, Kimberley Road?—I have seen.

Many say that your particular favourite was to blow at the end of your cigarette till it was red hot and then apply it to the person under interrogation?—I did not do that, Sir.

Then who did the torture at 69, Kimberley Road?—Moriama, Sir. Alone?—With the help of the Japanese guards.

Do you know Dr. Atienza?—Yes, Sir.

Dr. Atienza says you were known as "Yankoo." You knew that?—Yes, Sir.

He says you hung him up?—I did not do any hanging up or any other torture. I was only an interpreter—a machine.

How did Wong Pui get that burn on his back?—I don't know, Sir.

When Enrique Lee was being tortured, were you present?—No, Sir.

Wong Not There. When Gonzalo Sang was being tortured, were you present?—No, Sir.

Then how in the world can you say that George Wong was not there?—No, he was not, Sir.

If I suggest to you that you were the most detested interpreter at the P.O.W. Camp, would you know that?—No, Sir.

(Continued on Page 8)

DRAFT

Dependants of British Other Ranks and Chinese Other Ranks—Allowances.

As FRIDAY, 19th April, 1946, is an Official Holiday, all dependants requiring payment of their allowances should, this week report to Victoria Barracks on THURSDAY, 18th April, instead of FRIDAY, 19th April.

This alteration is for this week only.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Alexandra Building, Hong Kong, on Thursday, the 18th April, 1946, at 12 noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the eight months ended 31st December, 1941.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hong Kong, March 26, 1946.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

announce that they have reacquired their former telephone numbers:—

28081
28082

with internal exchange to all Departments.

Notice

U.N.R.R.A.

KOWLOON PORT OFFICE
Has Removed From Peninsula Hotel to No. 1 Middle Road, (1st Flr.) Kowloon.
Telephone No. 69590.

BANK HOLIDAYS

The Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of public business on Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 19th, 20th and 22nd April. (Easter Holidays).

Hongkong 16th April, 1946.

BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION HONG KONG

MEDICAL BRANCH

NOTICE

The Public is again reminded of the necessity for boiling fresh milk before consumption as the pasteurising plants are not yet in operation.

Raw milk may carry various types of infection and the fact that the milk is in-capped and sealed bottles should not be regarded as a guarantee of its safety.

J. P. FEHILY,
Colonel, R.A.M.C.,
D.D.M.S. (C.A.)
Hong Kong, April 11, 1946.

BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION (HONG KONG)

MEDICAL BRANCH

NOTICE

Tenders for Laundry Service.

It is hereby notified that tenders for laundry service for all hospitals under this Branch are invited.

Full particulars and procedure for tendering will be published in the British Military Administration Gazette of Saturday, the 20th April, 1946, or can be obtained from the Secretary, Medical Branch, Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank Building, first floor.

J. P. FEHILY,
Colonel, R.A.M.C.,
D.D.M.S. (C.A.)

NOTICE

JAPANESE REPARATIONS

1. The British Empire reparations claims against Japan will shortly be considered in London. It is necessary that some estimate of the Hong Kong claim should be obtained as soon as possible with a view to providing the Colonial Office with the initial material necessary for the computation of the Empire claim.

2. It is requested, therefore, that all firms, institutions and private persons, irrespective of previous notification, will submit a brief summary of their claims, classifying them as far as possible under the categories shown below. It is emphasised that all that is required at present is an estimate of loss sustained calculated on 1938 replacement costs if possible, if not the estimate should be expressed in present values together with some indication of the increase in costs since 1938. Justifications or evidence in support of individual claims will be called for at a later date. Correspondence should be addressed to:

Reparations Claims Office,
1st Floor, Post Office Bldg.,
Des Voeux Road, Hong Kong.

The categories under which estimates are required are as follows:

A. DIRECT PHYSICAL DAMAGE.

This should not include damage due to under-maintenance and should include damage due to:

- direct enemy action by bombing, shelling, burning, looting or denial; or
- direct allied action by bombing, shelling, sabotage or denial.

Estimates may be classified under the following headings:

- Industry and Commerce. Structures and equipment, stocks of raw materials and finished goods.
- Shipping. Figures for ocean going vessels 500 gross tons and over should be distinguished from sailing and small craft.
- Harbour, port works and installations. Wharves, buildings, harbour roads, etc., and the value of cranes and other equipment destroyed or taken away.
- Transportation. Damage to road vehicles and civil aeronautical equipment.
- Agriculture.
- Public buildings. Churches, hospitals, schools and all other public buildings. Estimates should make allowance for equipment as well as for structures.
- Household goods and effects.
- Gold, silver, national bank notes, foreign securities, jewellery, works of art and cultural objects.
- Houses and buildings not included elsewhere.
- Other items of physical damage.

B. UNDER-MAINTENANCE.

This includes, besides under-maintenance, losses due to the exploitation of resources by the enemy or for the allied war effort.

C. CIVIL CASUALTIES.

Although complete records are available of all military casualties, it is probable that records of civil casualties are not complete. Persons who lost relatives (not serving in the armed forces) and whose deaths were due (a) to direct enemy action such as shooting, hanging, torture, imprisonment, etc., or (b) to allied action as a result of bombing, etc. should furnish full particulars distinguishing clearly between (a) and (b).

The above information is being called for in order that the Reparations Committee may be in a position to consider in general terms the claim of the British Empire on Japan and the share of the various claimants. Empire countries. Nothing is known in regard to the total sum which may ultimately be available. Claims submitted will be placed on record but it should be realised that this is no guarantee that they will ultimately be met either in whole or in part.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

MAIL NOTICE

OUTWARD MAILS

Wednesday, 17th April.

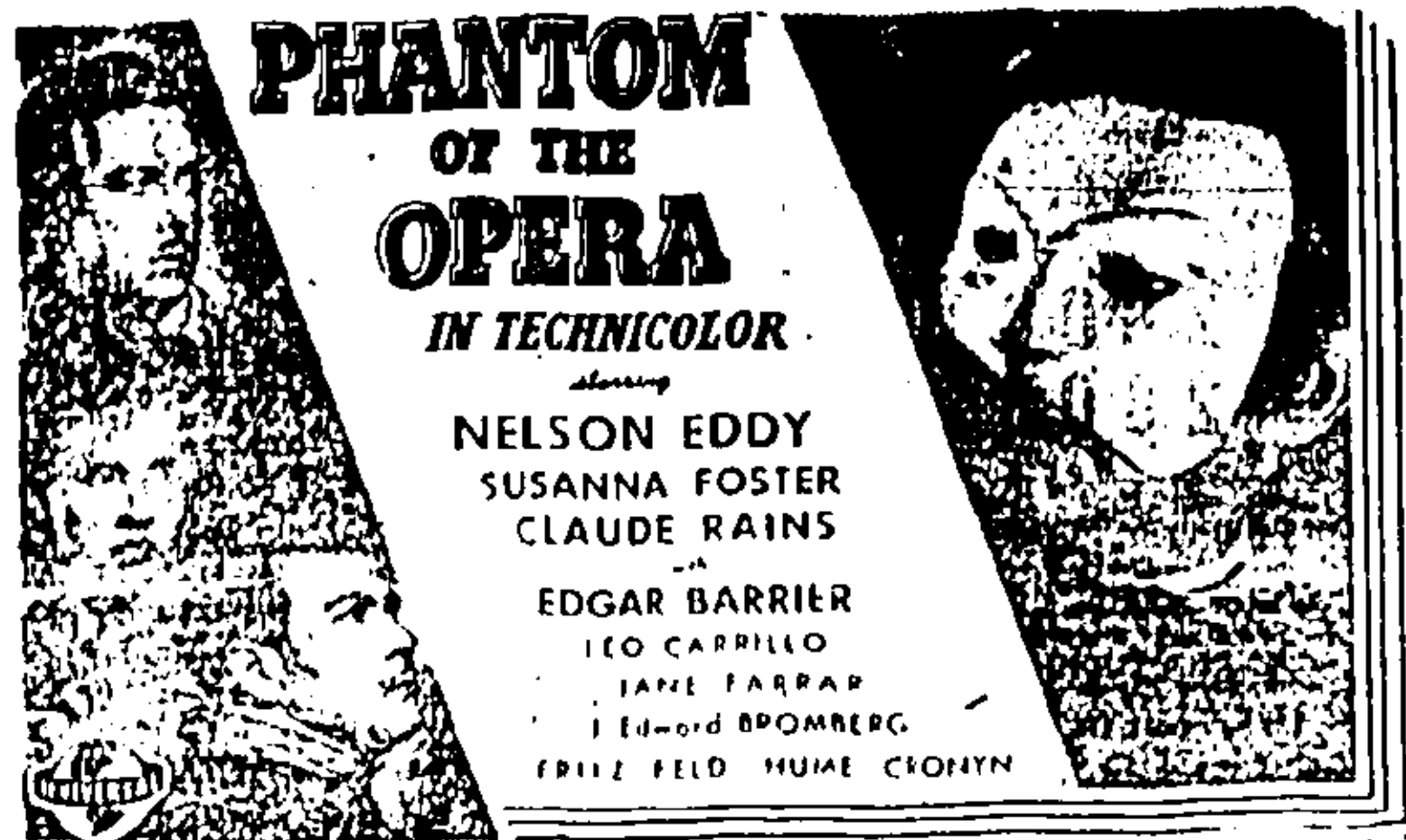
Macao & Tinian	Kwong Pook Cheung	9.00 a.m.
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Saigon & Bangkok	By Air	1.45 p.m.
Strait & Calcutta	Empire Trail	2.00 p.m.
		(Parcels)
Shanghai	Scottish Prince	3.00 p.m.
Kongmoon	Luen Hop II	3.00 p.m.
Canton	Sai On	4.00 p.m.

Thursday, 18th April.

Macao & Tinian	Kwong Sai	9.00 a.m.
Kongmoon	Kwok Sing	9.00 a.m.
Halifax	Kwok Tai	10.00 a.m.
Shanghai (Kwongchow Wan)	Man Tai	10.00 a.m.
Bangkok	Forching	10.00 a.m.
Shanghai and Japan	H.M.S. Swiftsure	10.00 a.m.
Saigon and Bangkok	Prima	10.00 a.m.
Bombay	Jip Gus No. 8	10.00 a.m.
Well off Canton, Changking, and Hankow	C.N.A.C. Fines	11.15 a.m.
Canton	By Train	1.00 p.m.

SHOWING
TO-DAY**QUEEN'S
TEN GENTLEMEN**AT 2.30, 5.15
7.15 and 9.15 p.m.FROM
West Point

MAUREEN O'HARA - GEORGE MONTGOMERY

Also LATEST FOX MOVIE NEWS
COMMENCING FRI. DAY, APR. 19THEXTRA PERFORMANCES AT 12.30 P.M. ON FRI.
SAT. & SUN. BOOKING NOW OPEN.SHOWING
TO-DAY**KING'S**AT 2.30, 5.10
7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

M-G-M presents GERSHWIN'S FAMED MUSICAL!



Also Latest Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Newsreel

FOUR
SHOWS**LEE THEATRE**AT 2.30
5.15
7.15
9.15TOWN BOOKING OFFICE
W. HARRIS & CO. ALEXANDRIA BLDG. CR. FL.
BETWEEN 11.00 AM. AND 5.00 P.M. DAILYTHIS PICTURE WILL NOT BE SHOWN ELSEWHERE
IN HONG KONG THIS YEAR!SHOWING
TO-DAY**ALHAMBRA**AT
2.30, 5.00,
7.00 & 9.00 P.M.

THE PICTURE THEY SAID COULD NEVER BE MADE!

**"FLIGHT FOR
FREEDOM"**with
ROSALIND RUSSELL
FRED MACMURRAY
HERBERT MARSHALLAN R.K.O.
RADIO PICTURE**Army Problem: Officer
Who Is No Gentleman**

OFFICERS WHO ARE NOT GENTLEMEN AND KEEP THEIR WIVES SHORT OF MONEY, BLIMPS, ARMY SNOBS AND THE ALLEGED NAVY HABIT OF KEEPING A WIFE IN EVERY PORT WERE TALKED ABOUT, AND CONDEMNED, IN THE COMMONS WHEN M.P.S. DISCUSSED THE ARMY ESTIMATES. "GOLD BRAID OR A PIP DO NOT A GENTLEMAN MAKE" WAS THE BURDEN OF A COMPLAINT BY MRS. AYRTON-GOULD (LAB., HENDON, N.), WHO OBJECTED TO THE PRACTICE OF NOT PAYING OFFICERS' WIVES THEIR MARRIAGE ALLOWANCE DIRECT.

"Unfortunately officers are not always gentlemen," she said. "It is ridiculous to imagine that a pip or a piece of gold braid is going to turn a man who is not a gentleman into a gentleman."

"It depends on the officer whether his wife gets the marriage allowance or not, unless the wife takes the matter to court. And even if she does she is not entitled to the whole of the marriage allowance."

She had received a letter from an officer's wife in which the officer said: "Thank God I have got my commission and I am shut of you for good. I will see you before you get another penny out of me."

Mrs. Ayrton-Gould said that if an officer had not maintained his wife for six months, and got killed or died, she could not obtain any pension. "I understand the reason why officers' wives cannot get this right is that the Senior Service is very much against it."

There were cries of "oh" when she went on: "I suppose the trouble is that sailors have a wife in every port—or that is what I am told."

Lieutenant-Commander Braithwaite (Con., Huddersfield) said, amid laughter: "You have launched a most devastating accusation against the Navy. Will you give some examples?"

An ex-corporal complained to the House about Blimps

Complaint came from Labour M.P. for Kensington North, Mr. G. Rogers, one-time N.C.O. in the Royal Signals.

In a maiden speech, he said he was appalled all the time he

was under Army training at the stupidity and lack of psychological understanding with which N.C.O.s and officers handled men. He told of a colonel who had forbidden men to whistle while on duty, and put five sergeants on charge for this offence.

And the same C.O. put his dog on seven days C.D. with food and water for misbehaving himself.

Another officer told his N.C.O.s that he was very disappointed with the way they were handling men because he was not getting enough men to punish. "If you bring before me every morning fifty men to punish I shall be happy."

Snob

Mr. W. Griffiths (Lab., Moss Side) said that in the early days of the war one of the first qualifications for becoming an officer was the right social background and having been to the right school.

"We reached the absurd position where some people may have been accepted for training as officers on the superior snob appeal of playing Rugby instead of Soccer," he said.

And a tilt at Army snobbery came from Captain Peart (Lab., Workington) who said: "We must remove all elements of snobbery and pretentiousness. The officer who only thinks of playing polo and of pig sticking will have to go."

**China Not
To Bring Up
Manchuria**

New York, Apr. 16. Dr. Quo Tai Chi, Chinese delegate to the U.N.O., said today that his government had no intention of bringing up the outbreak of hostilities in Manchuria before the Security Council.

He expressed the hope, however, that with the arrival of the Truce Commission and of General George C. Marshall, United States special envoy in China, fighting would cease.

The Chinese delegate said that he still had no official information regarding the outbreak of fighting between the Chinese Government troops and Communist forces, which he said "was contrary to the cease-fire agreement of January 10."

He added: "It is essential for my government to settle internal difficulties by peaceful and political means, for example, through the Political Consultative Conference."

"It was agreed some time ago that Government forces should be permitted to enter Manchuria unhindered for the purpose of establishing Chinese sovereignty, leaving other matters to be settled afterwards."

Dr. Quo Tai Chi added: "The present fighting is all the more regrettable for this reason. I am encouraged, however, to think that the Truce Commission has shown to Manchuria and I hope that after this and the arrival of General Marshall, fighting will be stopped. I have no intention of introducing this matter before the Security Council," he said.—Router.

**Hygiene Should Be
Taught In School**

Genova, April 15.

A proposal that hygiene should be taught in all schools, from kindergarten to the top form in secondary schools, is to be sent to Ministers of Education all over the world as a result of decisions reached at the International Conference on Public Education which has been meeting here.

Delegates from 30 countries and representatives from UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) took part in the discussions.

The conference decided that the health of the younger generations is seriously compromised as a result of the war, with epidemics rampant in many parts of the world and with the general disintegration of morals which is causing graphs of alcoholism and venereal disease to mount rapidly everywhere. It expressed the belief that a great deal could be done toward combating these consequences of war by introducing sound

forms. At first, the subject should be taught in an informal way, then, in the lower forms of the secondary school, as a side-line in biology and anatomy lessons, and finally as a completely separate subject in the higher forms.

Sex Education

Sex education should begin in the higher forms of the primary school, with regular talks on sex by doctors in secondary schools and compulsory courses on the prevention of venereal disease before the school leaving age is reached.

Courses in hygiene should include a study of social conditions in industry, agriculture and other branches of professional life.

Another recommendation to Ministers of Education made by the conference is that admission to secondary schools should not be based on examination results but should be decided on the basis of teachers' reports and the pupil's previous activity. After admission, a continuous system of guidance, particularly during the first few years of secondary education, should offer the pupil frequent opportunities to choose between one course and another. This system should be accompanied by a detailed study of the child's aptitudes conducted by means of psychologically controlled observation and investigation.

The conference was attended by representatives from the following countries: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, France, Guatemala, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Lebanon, Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Holland, Peru, Portugal, Rumania, Great Britain, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, Venezuela and San Salvador.

**SOVIET CONSULATE
PICKETED**

San Francisco, Apr. 15. Eleven expelled members of the C.I.O. marine cooks and stewards union yesterday picketed the Soviet Consulate protesting what they said was Communist domination of the union. They carried placards demanding that Russia withdraw its forces from Manchuria and also calling for the removal of "Russian" territories from the State.—Associated Press.

**O.K. To Use Men
For Bayonet
Practice**

Yokohama, Apr. 15. The belief that it would have been alright for the Allies to use their own body for bayonet practice, was expressed by Jutaro Kikuchi, former Japanese army officer, charged with bayonetting an American airman's dead body.

He told the tribunal that it was approved if this bayonetting was for training and done in the spirit of serving one's country. "I believe it was proper at that time," Kikuchi said in referring to the bayonetting of the dead body of Lt. Darwin T. Emory, member of a shot down B29 crew. Kikuchi said he had no direct orders.—Associated Press.

**WHAT OF BRITAIN
IN ATOMIC WAR?**

London, April 15.

What would happen to Britain if an atomic war came?

Professor Sir Henry Tizard, 60-year-old Oxford radar specialist, gave this answer to high-ranking officers at the Royal United Service Institution in Whitehall yesterday:—

"Despite the atomic bomb, I see no chance whatever of Britain not surviving another war."

And he added: "If you were to try to win a next war it is possible you would win."

He said this because of "the experience we got out of this war of how stamina and the will to work could stand a lot more bombardment and punishment than anyone thought possible."

"Scientists have said there is no answer to the atomic bomb, but I feel we should be, very careful before going as far as that."

Less Effort

"It was said there was no answer to the bullet. Yet how many bullets does it take to kill a man in war?"

Up to now, science had not made war more dreadful in reality; but had made it more fearful in anticipation. America, in four years of war, suffered a little over half the number of deaths that occurred in the American Civil War.

"The d. Henry of the atomic bomb is that you want so much less industrial effort to produce so much more damaging effect."

"We must contemplate that a

war in the distant future may be one of short days of agony against one of long years of death and toil.

"Can we have an international agreement to limit the amount of atomic explosive made? The answer given to us is that this new discovery is going to be of such value to industry that we must go on with it, and that we are bound to have enough material made to be available for bombs at a moment's notice."

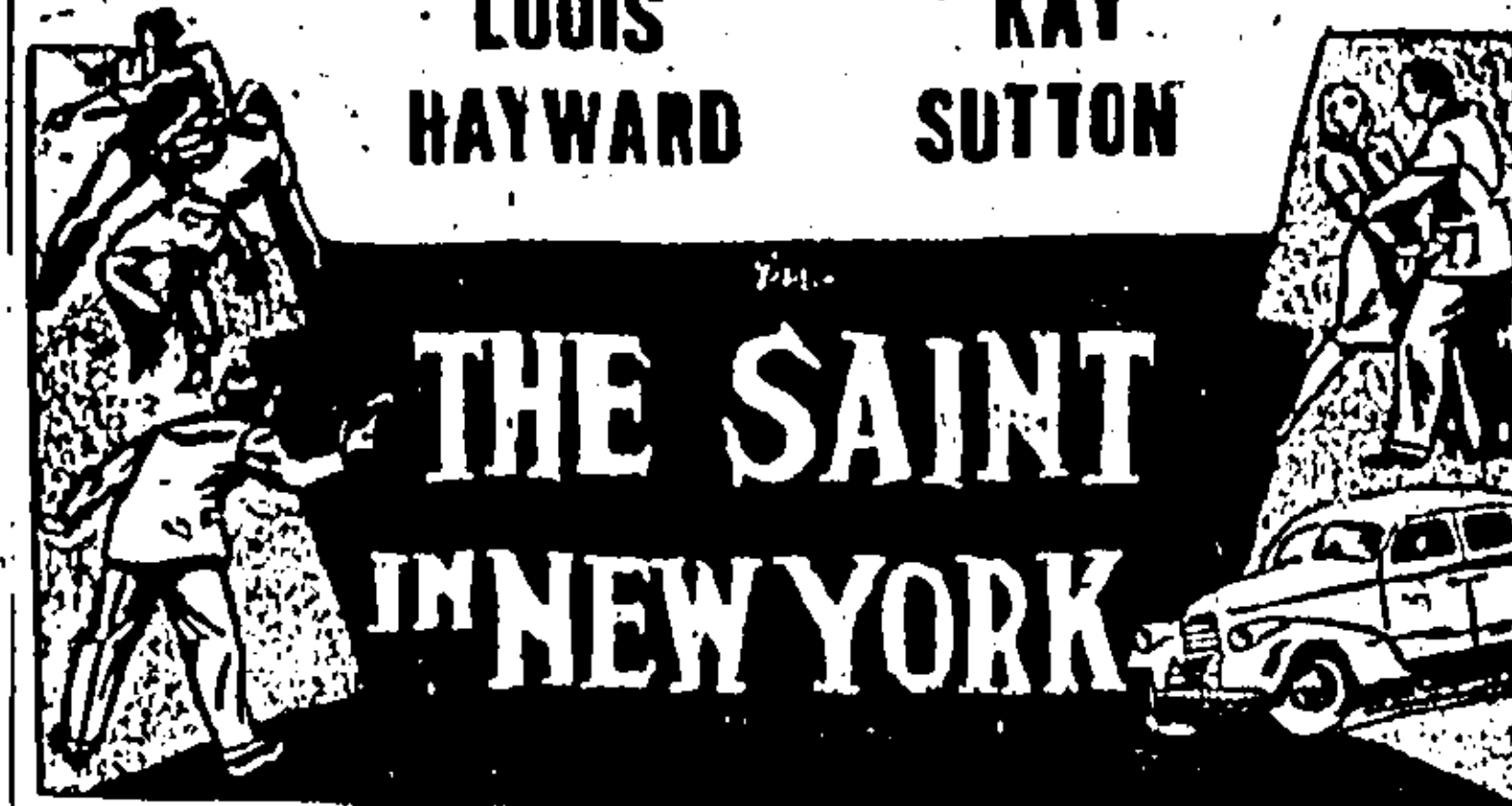
"I have yet to be shown evidence of where the use of atomic energy is a better economic proposition than coal. It may be in ten or 20 years, but if there is no evidence of this at present I think there should be a limit to the amount made."

**CENTRAL
THEATRE**

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

THE MOST EXCITING THRILL-PACKED

MAN-HUNT OF HIS PARE-DEVIL CAREER!

LOUIS
HAYWARDKAY
SUTTON

AN R.K.O. RADIO PICTURE

— ALSO SHOWING —
WALT DISNEY COLOR CARTOON**"PANTRY PIRATE"****CHINA FLEET CLUB THEATRE**

(GLOUCESTER ROAD, HONG KONG.)

Arranged by the British Centre, Sydney

presenting

Australia's Queen of Song—

STRELLA WILSON

RONALD JACKSON

MABEL NELSON

(Baritone)

(Pianoforte)

Wednesday, 17th April, 1946 at 8.00 p.m.

Admission by Programme \$1.20 obtainable from
China Fleet Club Office or at the Theatre.

The General Public are invited to attend.

**No Useful Purpose
In Oil Talks**

London, Apr. 16.

Foreign Under-Secretary Hector McNeill told the House of Commons yesterday that Britain can see no useful purpose in opening negotiations with Russia and Iran over a division of oil rights in Iran.

The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, in which the British Government holds a majority of stock, now has a 100,000 square miles oil concession in Southern Iran and Russia recently agreed with Iran on the outline of Soviet oil concessions in the northern part of the country.

Labourite Morgan Price suggested that now that Russian troops are leaving northern Iran, Britain should take the lead "to initiate tripartite negotiations between Great Britain, the U.S.S.R. and Iran on the whole question of future concessions for oil and other undertakings" in Iran.—Associated Press.

**U.S. "REACTIONARIES"
ACCUSED**

Moscow, Apr. 15.

The newspaper "Pravda," in its international review today, accused "reactionary elements" in the United States of attempting to "sow the seeds of a new war." The paper added: "The struggle for peace demands vigilance from simple people and uncensured exposure of those desiring to spread discord between nations, who are aiming at the division of the world into hostile camps."

The American commentator Walter Lippman, is criticised for making a "frank call for a new armaments race," for repeatedly advocating the maintenance of a strong American Fleet in the Mediterranean, and "for drawing his arguments from a plan for an Anglo-American alliance against the Soviet Union"—Router.

**DUTCH NAVY OUT
OF LUCK**

Colombo, April 16.

The Dutch Navy is not to be allowed to buy surplus American stores in Ceylon. These stores have already been bought by the Ceylon Government.

Recently the sub-committee of the Board of Ministers which is dealing with the disposal of these surplus stores received a request from the Royal Netherlands Navy to purchase 11 motorcars, five motorcycles and a jeep. The sub-committee turning down the request said that the vehicles are likely to be wanted by the Ceylon Government.—Router.

CATHAY

DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15, 9.15

**"TARZAN'S
SECRET TREASURE"**

with

Johnny WEISSMULLER

Maureen O'SULLIVAN

— Next Attraction —

"SON OF FURY"

(The Story of Benjamin Blake)

ORIENTAL

4 Shows: 2.30-5.15-7.15-9.15

Showing To-Day

Robert TAYLOR Greta CARBO

in

"CAMILLE"

with Lionel Barrymore

Next Attraction

"PRINCESS and the PIRATE"**MAJESTIC**

SHOWING TO-DAY

At 2.30, 5.00, 7.00 & 9.00 p.m.

No Chains Can Hold Him!

No Tomb Can Seal Him In!

**"THE GHOST OF
FRANKENSTEIN"**

with LON CHANEY

Bela LUGOSI, Lionel ATWILL

An Universal Picture

— NEXT CHANGE —

"TWO GIRLS & A SAILOR"

Next Attraction

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Murder Of 2,500,000 People

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